Translating the 6-8 McGraw-Hill Social Studies into Spanish

➢ Scroll down the “Student Lesson” page

➢ Select “Pop-out in Spanish” option
LESSON 3
Unity and Sectionalism

ESSENTIAL QUESTION Why does conflict develop?

ITAL matters because

Although national pride was evident throughout the country, each region—North, South, and West—wanted to further its own economic and political interests.

National Unity

GUIDING QUESTION How did the country change after the War of 1812?

With the end of the War of 1812, the Mason-Dixon Line as a living, breathing symbol of the union. Monroe had been involved in national politics since the American Revolution. He wore breeches, or knee-length pants, and powdered wig—styles no longer in fashion. Yet with his sense of dignity, Monroe represented a united country, free of political partisanship.

Outgoing President James Madison’s last message to Congress in 1811 expressed America’s growing nationalism, or strong loyalty to the nation. The War of 1812 had made clear that Jefferson’s idea of a limited central government could not meet the needs of a nation in times of crisis. Sounding more like a Federalist than a Republican, Madison urged the federal government to guide the growth of trade and industry. The large Republican majority in Congress agreed. The Republicans, who had once strongly supported states rights, now promoted federal power.

Henry Clay’s American System

SPANISH translation box will then pop out